**Practicing Extended Thinking**

**Basic Level** questions are ‘right’ or ‘wrong’ and the answers can typically be pointed at in the text. Readers can easily create a list by recalling words or answer the question by summarizing what was told to them in the story.

**Extended Thinking Questions** can have multiple correct answers depending on how the reader supports him/herself These questions will take the basic information and apply it to something else. Often, the question will ask how something contributes to a bigger idea, how the information is part of a pattern, and what the pattern suggests. These questions can identify how something could be a cause or effect of something else, compare to show change, disprove a popular belief, or reveal an explanation that others may not have recognized at first glance. These questions need more specific evidence from the text and often ask the reader to support a position relevant to the subject matter. They cannot be simply pointed to in the text.

**Directions:** Write down four quotes from Act V. Then, create three questions from that quote that require more thought, more application of the text, and ultimately, more analysis. WOW us with your deep analytical questions. Then, choose two quotes to **write two paragraphs** that explain the significance of your quote. Create a topic sentence to introduce what this quote shows, write your quote, and then extend into your analysis.

\*Your question may be one I use on the test.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quote** | **Questions About That Quote** |
| “Where does Othello go?” | -How does this quote relate to Othello’s previous travels and adventures?  -Does Othello go to heaven or hell after this?  -In the past, Othello got out of trouble for marrying Brabantio’s daughter without permission. ‘Where’ will he go this time?  -Why does he talk in the third person? |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Analysis Questions will ask the audience to…**

Compare to something someone said earlier.

Explain how this is part of a bigger idea.

Contribute to a character’s development.

Show dramatic irony (where speaker’s meaning is different than what other characters think).

Show foreshadowing that would lead people to a prediction.

Create an image that means something to the play’s themes (major message).

Reveal a weakness.

Reveal a strength.

Show a pattern or a change in the pattern.

Reveal how this word has a double meaning (religious, mythological, historical).

Look at the specific definition of the word and show why that word is perfect for this scene.